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Tito Denounces Defendants

Soviet-Yugoslav Links
Trained by New Trial

BELGRADE, Sept. 13 (UPI) — Soviet-Yugoslav relations cooled yesterday after a denunciation by President Tito of a group of 27 pro-Soviet Communists standing trial on charges of attempting to overthrow his regime, government sources said.

The sources said the Soviet Union had twice denied any involvement with the group, but that relations had cooled. They said the Yugoslav government was now awaiting the findings of the secret trial before deciding what final attitude to take. Yesterday, President Tito denounced the group of old-line Stalinist functionaries and former security officials he said, had formed a clandestine Communist party and tried to bring it, a secretarial front from abroad.

It was an angry call for "extreme punishment" the 83-year-old leader stopped short of naming names or of direct action of the Soviet Union.

The sources said the group's head was Vlado Dabcevic, a former partisan who escaped to the Soviet Union after serving 10 years in jail in Yugoslavia and now lives in Belgium.

One of the leaders is Milivoje Dabcevic, a purged Yugoslav military attaché, who escaped with Dabcevic and now lives in the sources added.

1948 Purge

Most of the group was purged in 1948 by Tito's forces after he was purged by the Soviet Union in 1948 to break with Moscow and pull Yugoslavia out of the Cominform—the pro-Soviet Moscow-led bloc of the world's Communist parties. It seems the first organized attempt to set up an alternative opposition party since the break with Moscow.

The sources said that members of the group, mainly from the former republic of Montenegro, also including some Serbs and neighboring Kosovo, made frequent trips to the Soviet Union and had contact with East European embassies in Belgrade. Montenegro has close historical ties with Russia.

The group of about 50 members was rounded up after holding a "Fifth Party Congress" in a southern port of Bar earlier this summer, in which they denied the legitimacy of President Tito's regime after the Fourth Congress, which preceded the break.

They face a maximum penalty of death if convicted on charges of conspiring against the state, the people and attempts to overthrow the regime.

An unconfirmed report said that diplomatic car crashed in southern Yugoslavia and was found to contain hostile propaganda.

The Soviet Embassy had no comment but the sources said



President Tito

that Moscow denied two earlier Yugoslav protests.

In July, the Yugoslav Communist party sent a note to Moscow complaining that there were indications that the Soviet Union was involved in setting up the group through Yugoslav pro-Soviet emigrés in Western countries.

In August, Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Stepanov called on Vice-President Petar Stambolic and handed him a Soviet denial.

Earlier this month, Edward Kardelj, President Tito's closest aide again raised the matter with Soviet Communist party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and was told Moscow was not part of the group and would not support it.

The sources said the Yugoslavs made a final decision on Soviet involvement after hearing testimony—particularly that of Branko Boskov, a Serbian professor of history, who allegedly was the local leader.

They said one result of the incident was that Yugoslavia was now unlikely to support Russian moves to call a European conference of Communist parties.

The Soviet Union earlier tried to call a world conference with the aim of expelling China from the Communist family, but the move was opposed by Romania, Yugoslavia and some Western parties.

The Soviet Embassy had no comment but the sources said

Maritime Unions Set Strike
to Support Crew of France

NAUVE, Sept. 13 (UPI) — Maritime unions today ordered a 24-hour strike throughout the ship French merchant fleet in support of crewmen who have rallied to the "luxury liner" three miles out at sea.

The crew, whose full complement is 2,500, refuses to man the ship without guarantees from the government of full employment after the ship's scheduled withdrawal from service Oct. 28.

Unions affiliated with the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) ordered members to work Monday and Tuesday in support of the French crew and to demand better pay, pensions and security of employment throughout the merchant service.

CGT spokesman said: "The French merchant marine has lost 12 per cent of its employees in just 12 years."

Minister Michel Duran attacked the strike plan. "I don't think this sort of thing will help find a solution to the crisis," he said.

A total of 1,265 passengers—80 per cent of them Americans—were stranded on the France Wednesday until they were taken by a car ferry Thursday.

Government officials said there was no possibility of going back

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Fretilin Leaders Expected Soon

Advance Party of Guerrillas Arrives in Lourenco Marques

By Charles Mohr

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Sept. 13 (NYT)—As small advance contingent of black guerrilla troops arrived here today and had lunch with the Portuguese Marines who had fought them for more than a decade.

Meanwhile, Portuguese Rear Adm. Victor Crespo told a press conference at the legislative assembly that he expected political leaders of Fretilin, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique,

que, to arrive here by Sunday and no later than a week from today.

An East African Airways plane went this morning from Nairobi to the Portuguese military headquarters at Nampula in northern Mozambique where it picked up about 80 Fretilin soldiers and brought them to Lourenco Marques. After a quick lunch, they were sent out on patrol in the troubled areas of the capital.

Other flights were expected to bring the total of Fretilin forces in the city to about 200 men soon. The Fretilin fighters, dressed in green uniforms and plastic helmets, were quartered for the time being at the air base across the runway from the civilian airport.

Excited Crowds

Excited black crowds gathered at the fence to cheer and applaud the guerrillas and to shout "Fretilin, Fretilin!"

Under the terms of a peace agreement signed Saturday in Lusaka, Zambia, Fretilin will appoint six new Cabinet ministers and Adm. Crespo, as the high commissioner, will name three to form an interim government until full independence is achieved next June 25.

Adm. Crespo, a smiling, articulate man dressed in a business suit, told newsmen that his contacts with the liberation front leaders had convinced him that they were "extremely realistic" men. "I don't expect racial agitation" between the colony's 7,000 blacks and 350,000 whites and Asians he added.

The police said three armed Japanese arrived at the embassy in the late afternoon. One carried a hand grenade and the others were armed with pistols.

An embassy porter raced upstairs to warn the ambassador. But the gunmen took over the building before help could arrive.

Earlier the police officers who stormed the embassy in The Hague found the elevator blocked and climbed the stairs to the fourth floor, where the ambassador's office is located.

They said a Japanese fired three or four shots at the officers and hit two of them.

Another policeman fired back but it was not known whether the Japanese was hit. The officers then left the building—one with a shoulder wound and the woman officer with a chest wound.

The police later went back into the building and occupied the first three floors. The gunmen held out on the floor above with the hostages.

The police said they had talked to the Japanese over the embassy's internal telephone system.

Ambassador Senard is a career diplomat who joined the foreign service in 1947. He was attached to NATO from 1961 to 1964, served as senior counselor in Cairo from 1965 to 1967 and was chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry from 1969 until being named to The Hague two years ago.

Italian Reds State Aims for Governing Role

ROME, Sept. 13 (UPI)—The Italian Communist party has repeated its demands for a role in the government and leaders promised they do not seek to pull Italy out of the Western alliance or destroy private enterprise.

Six high party officials outlined a tentative government program in interviews for publication in the weekly magazine *L'Espresso*. All said Italy needed the Communists' help to overcome its economic troubles.

Communist foreign affairs expert Sergio Segre said, "We recognize that Italy—that is, the country and not only its government—is part of a system of alliances that must not be unilaterally overthrown."

Economic expert Luciano Barca said, "None of our economic policy suggestions is based on liquidation of the market economy. In fact, our economic policy is based on the existence and maintenance of a market situation, open to intensive trade relations with foreign countries."

Jailed Archbishop Ends Hunger Strike

JERUSALEM, Sept. 13 (UPI)—The Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, the Most. Rev. Hieronim Capucic, who was jailed on charges of aiding Arab guerrillas in Israel, has ended a four-day hunger strike, a police spokesman said. He will be put on trial Sept. 20.

During the hunger strike, the archbishop "consumed quantities of holy bread and holy wine," the spokesman said.

The Syrian-born archbishop was arrested on Aug. 18 on charges of smuggling weapons and explosives to guerrillas operating in Israel and its administered Arab territories. The state prosecutor charged him with smuggling weapons.

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H.T.



CONFRONTATION — Whites lecture blacks caught looting in Lourenco Marques.

Of Greek Anger Over Cyprus

Americans in Greece Take Brunt

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Sept. 13 (UPI)—The wife of a U.S. Army officer

called a taxi, but when the driver heard her American accent he refused to come.

The Athens branch of a U.S. bank took down its flag because its employees felt "insecure." When those employees call local banks on routine matters, the Greeks are uncooperative.

An American school found its enrollment far below that of last year and, although not sure why, it postponed a fund-raising drive. Another school with American connections quickly announced 30 scholarships for Cypriot youths.

American military personnel were advised to get home early and avoid political discussions, and many wives avoid shopping at Greek stores. Greek printers

refused to work on an Air Force newspaper and the president of the Hellenic-American Chamber of Commerce resigned.

Life Has Changed

These are some of the ways life has changed for Americans living in Greece. On July 15, the Cypriot National Guard, led by Greek officers, toppled Archbishop Makarios, who was President of Cyprus. The Turks then invaded Cyprus, the military junta in Athens fell and the new civilian government found itself helpless. Many Greeks blamed Washington for not stopping the Turkish advance, and they are venting their frustrations on the closest target.

"You feel the tension," an American businessman said. "The Greeks don't seem to talk politics anymore. They realize they've been defeated and, let's face it, that's not a pleasant thing to live with."

The side effects have not been pleasant for Greece, either. American tourists, already hesitant because of economic conditions, have virtually disappeared here. Travel agents are starting to make plans for next season and, if the anti-American sentiment continues, the financial impact could be disastrous.

Most of the 32,000 Americans living here have not been seriously inconvenienced. In many cases, Greek neighbors have reassured American families that their anger is directed toward the American government, not individuals.

The animosity seemed to hit a peak several weeks ago, but the fallout continues. A few cars are still being burned and tires slashed.

American officials now suspect that the vandalism may be organized.

The most worrisome recent incident involved two teen-age girls, who were "slapped around" by a Greek youth while coming home from the movies, according to an official at the U.S. Embassy.

Frightened by rumors

Most people get frightened by rumors, not actual incidents. A Navy communications officer, buying groceries at the large American Post Exchange near central Athens, said he had canceled vacation plans. "I have a 5-year-old daughter," he explained, "and I didn't want to get caught in any kind of situation where violence could break out."

Reports recur that American forces will be asked to leave Greece and, while there has been no confirmation, the Navy man has decided to hold off buying furniture.

Some Americans expressed sympathy for the Greek viewpoint.

"I really wonder if we didn't start a lot of the trouble. At least we could have handled it better once it started," the wife of a sailor said. "We could have shown the Greeks more support; it didn't have to be much."

"I think they needed someone to strike out at," a schoolteacher said. "As foreigners, we often have trouble understanding the strong role of face-saving in so many of these cultures."

But many Americans, even if they do not agree with Washington's policies, find themselves bristling at the Greek attitude.

"What really bothers me," said an American married to a Greek scientist, "is the unwillingness of the Greeks to admit any doubt. If there's any trouble, the Americans and the CIA did it."

"They had to let off their frustrations," an American diplomat said, "but it was their government which made the mistake and overthrew Makarios. Now they're paying for it, and so are we, but there's no way they can shift the blame."

They said Sikkim's new rulers have told the United States they may look elsewhere for military supplies unless Washington boosts aid to other Soviet tank and jet shipments to Somalia.

Diplomats in the capital said they believed Sikkim's fall could mark a major shift in Ethiopia's relations with the United States, whose aid the reformers claim was a prop for the emperor's feudal regime.

They said Sikkim's new rulers have told the United States they may look elsewhere for military supplies unless Washington boosts aid to other Soviet tank and jet shipments to Somalia.

It was thought that the regime might look to France for arms and to China for other help if Washington does not come through.

The military reformers are angry because the United States has turned down requests for more arms to restore their country's supremacy along the border.

Their new government

would maintain friendly relations with all OAU states and members of the United Nations.

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Their new government

Watergate Role Established

use Prober Says Justice ne Despite Nixon's Pardon

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—John Doar, the House Committee's special investigator on impeachment, declared yesterday that the record of President Richard Nixon's Watergate scandal established for history President Ford's pardon of his predecessor. Mr. Doar said that he was "firmly of the view that justice was done" in the resignation of Mr. Nixon, whom he has granted since assuming direction of the House Committee's impeachment inquiry nine months ago, to "directly what he described as 'current events'—the pardon of Mr. Nixon by President

Mr. Doar said that "the die was cast" when the Judiciary Committee voted, 27 to 11, on July 27, to approve the first of three articles of impeachment. It accused Mr. Nixon of playing a central role in the Watergate obstruction of justice.

"Anything after that, as I look back on it, would have been anticlimactic historically," Mr. Doar said.

Explaining why he was confident that justice had been done in Mr. Nixon's case, Mr. Doar said:

"The President committed high crimes and misdemeanors that warranted his impeachment and removal from office. The facts were presented in a way that afforded the President and his counsel an understanding not only of the charges against him, but of the facts that underlay the charges."

"He had every opportunity to state his position. There was no surprise. The American people had an opportunity to understand the nature of the charges and the facts that supported the charges."

He praised the Judiciary Committee and Congress generally for its conduct during the long inquiry into Mr. Nixon's activities and said it had been, for the nation, "a hell of a good course in the methods, values and techniques of representative government."

The fruits of Watergate and the impeachment inquiry, Mr. Doar said, were clear.

"I would think the country has learned a lesson here, an important lesson. It won't be soon lost on men who hold positions of public trust," he said.

Without specifically referring to the still-smoldering pardon issue—largely because the Judiciary Committee, for which Mr. Doar still works, is preparing to conduct an examination of the pardon process—Mr. Doar said that the ends of justice had been served.

No Frustration

"I had no frustration, or no disillusionment, or no despair with the way the process ended," he said. "Speaking from a legal standpoint, because I've never felt it was my place to express a political view on whether anyone should vote for impeachment. I thought that the case for impeachment and conviction [in a Senate trial] has been established."

Asked if Mr. Nixon's resignation, followed by the abandonment of the impeachment process, had not represented something of an unfinished symphony, Mr. Doar said, with rare emphasis, "No, no. Not at all. The facts have been established."

Concluding the congressional inquiry by filing a thick report rather than acting on it, Mr. Doar said, had not left him with a sense of an incomplete task.

"If you're in any kind of contest," he said, "and your opponent doesn't come out for the second half, there is nothing you can do about it."

"The impeachment proceeding is not a procedure to punish," he said. "It's a corrective procedure. The whole point was that the committee was not concerned with an individual, but with the preservation of a system of government."

Had it been preserved?

"I believe," Mr. Doar said, "that it has."

tion's Health, Not Nixon's, even as Ford's Pardon Motive

Continued from Page 1

is said. A source said Mr. Doar has been taking "regular shots of the leg" to ease the pain and swelling.

Rejection would leave Mr. Nixon open to possible disbarment.

Bar president Brent Able said yesterday the recommendation was made because Mr. Nixon had refused to acknowledge that he faced possible disciplinary action by the bar.

Bar Suspends Ehrlichman

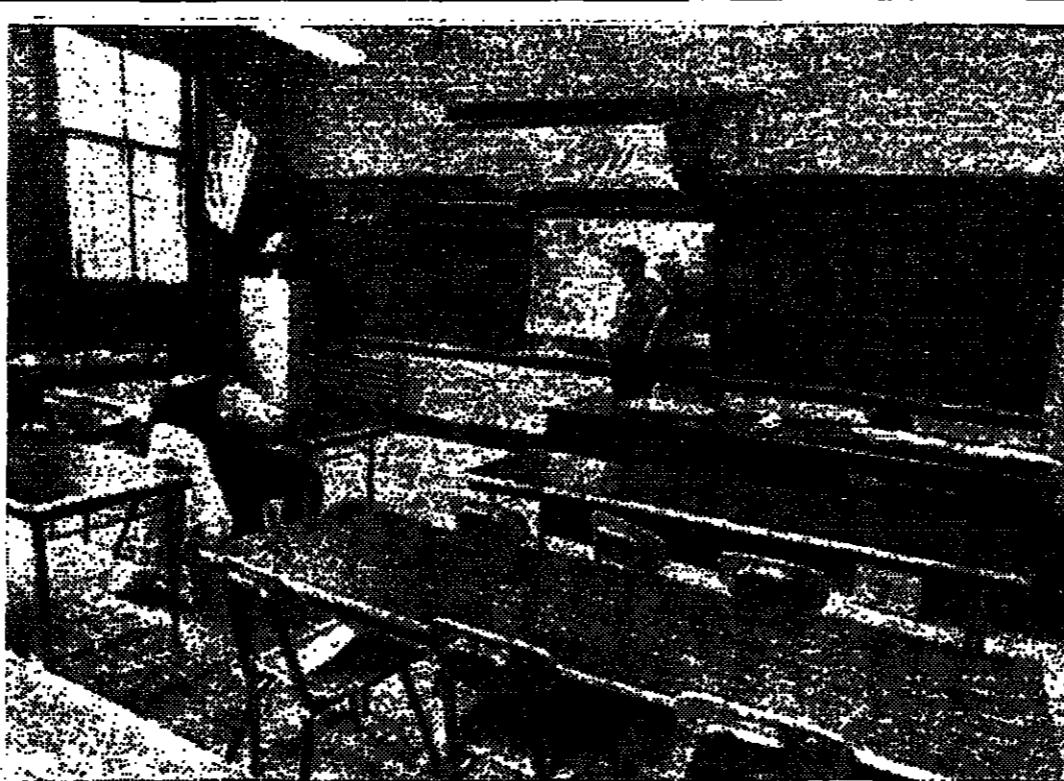
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13 (UPI)—The California Supreme Court has ordered Ehrlichman temporarily suspended from practicing law in the state.

A brief order signed yesterday by Chief Justice Donald Wright said Ehrlichman, Mr. Nixon's chief domestic affairs adviser, was suspended because he was convicted of violating a federal law involving moral turpitude.

The 49-year-old Ehrlichman, admitted to the California Bar in 1952, also has been suspended from practicing law in his home state of Washington.

Ehrlichman was convicted earlier this year in Washington, D. C., on three counts involving a break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist in Beverly Hills, Calif. He was sentenced to 20 months to five years but is free on bail pending appeal.

California says it is recom-

United Press International
Lone black student in class with teacher as white students boycotted Boston school.

Black Student Hurt, 16 Persons Arrested

Boston Integration Buses Attacked

BOSTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—

White youths threw stones at buses and police cars in South Boston today, the second day of busing ordered by the courts as a racial-integration measure.

The mayor's office said that students were on the buses to go home after classes when a crowd of about 400 whites gathered and some began throwing stones. A black youth was slightly injured when a stone broke a bus window.

It was the second consecutive day of violence in the predominantly white neighborhood.

Nine persons were arrested for the South Boston disturbance, in which some persons in the throng hurled stones at police vehicles, without injuring any officers. Seven persons were arrested today in three other incidents, two of them involving rock attacks.

The South Boston trouble, the most serious, began when about 200 persons began throwing stones, bricks and bottles at five buses which were about to leave South Boston High School. The crowd quickly swelled to 400 as police vehicles drew up.

Motorcycle police had provided escorts for buses arriving in the South Boston area this morning.

Additional protection was provided by hundreds of policemen lining a two-mile stretch of the school buses' route and by others ringing South Boston High.

Only 25 of the assigned 380 blacks went to class in the school today, compared with 71 yesterday, a spokesman for the mayor's office said.

"It's sort of somesone, but we are teaching the kids now," the headmaster, William Reid, said.

"The kids are learning a lot about human relations but not much education."

Officials said that between 300 and 400 policemen were assigned to South Boston today, but Police Commissioner Robert Digrizia

concerned about Mr. Nixon and asked for regular reports from his own physician, Rear Adm. William Lukash, a surgeon in San Cle-

er and at the neighboring Pendleton Marine Corps

hospitals at the Camp Pendleton, refused any com-

plaints from the physician, who examined the president Tuesday in Palm

is, Calif.

Lundgren's receptionist said he was out of town, but "not

to Clemente," and would re-

main.

Washington source said that

purpose of Dr. Thach's trip

to determine on the scene

or he [Mr. Nixon] should

be hospitalized."

Asked if he had said that

concerned about Mr. Nixon

had asked for regular re-

ports from his own physician,

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plaints from the physician,

who examined the president

Tuesday.

Had it been preserved?

"I believe," Mr. Doar said,

"that it has."

tion's Health, Not Nixon's, even as Ford's Pardon Motive

Continued from Page 1

is said. A source said Mr. Doar has been taking "regular shots of the leg" to ease the pain and swelling.

Rejection would leave Mr. Nixon open to possible disbarment.

Bar president Brent Able said yesterday the recommendation was made because Mr. Nixon had refused to acknowledge that he faced possible disciplinary action by the bar.

Bar Suspends Ehrlichman

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13 (UPI)—The California Supreme Court has ordered Ehrlichman temporarily suspended from practicing law in the state.

A brief order signed yesterday by Chief Justice Donald Wright said Ehrlichman, Mr. Nixon's chief domestic affairs adviser, was suspended because he was convicted of violating a federal law involving moral turpitude.

The 49-year-old Ehrlichman, admitted to the California Bar in 1952, also has been suspended from practicing law in his home state of Washington.

Ehrlichman was convicted earlier this year in Washington, D. C., on three counts involving a break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist in Beverly Hills, Calif. He was sentenced to 20 months to five years but is free on bail pending appeal.

California says it is recom-

ended to the California Supreme Court that it reject Mr. Nixon's resignation as a lawyer. Rejection would leave Mr. Nixon open to possible disbarment.

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Ford Gives Congress a List On Priorities for Legislation

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT)—President Ford yesterday presented to Congress his priority list for action before the congressional term expires in a few weeks. Some on Capitol Hill found the list noteworthy for its omission as well as its contents.

At the top of Mr. Ford's list was congressional consideration of his nomination of Nelson Rockefeller for vice-president.

The President also asked Congress to act on a fairly long list of pending legislation—long considered that Congress is expected to adjourn by mid-October.

Heading the list of priority legislation suggested by the President was the trade reform bill, which has passed the House and is pending before the Senate Finance Committee.

Energy-Related Bills

The list contains several energy-related bills, including strip-mining legislation. Unemployment insurance and employment bills also were included. The President made an especially strong appeal for Congress to continue the foreign-aid program at current levels.

But Mr. Ford's list either did not mention some major pieces of legislation pending before Congress or mentioned them only in terms of needing more work.

He did not discuss, for example, any need for congressional action on campaign-reform legislation. The Consumer Protection Agency bill was conspicuously absent from his list, as was no-fault insurance legislation.

Mr. Ford mentioned the comprehensive Health Insurance Plan as legislation on which a compromise still had to be reached. He said that changes had to be made in the federal mass transportation bill passed by the House.

500,000 Jobs

Mr. Ford, while promising to make contingency plans to deal with unemployment, did not mention legislation proposed by Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., which would provide \$4 billion to create 500,000 public-sector jobs should unemployment reach 6 percent for three consecutive months.

A White House spokesman said that leaving legislation off the list did not necessarily mean that Mr. Ford opposed it. The message, he asserted, contained proposals that Congress could "realistically" have time to act on in the few weeks remaining before it adjourns. Senate Democrats told Mr. Ford last week that they were ready to keep Congress in session for the rest of the year to deal with economic problems.

There are some leading phrases to these books that will change a person's attitude toward his family, the way he's raised, a miner said. "We're against that kind of stuff. We don't teach this at home; we don't want it in school. We want them out for good right now. Or we ain't gonna' no more."

Another said that "with these books, they'll be atheists by the time they're 12 years old."

Several information sheets distributed on the picket lines quote objectionable passages. The quotes are accurate, school officials said, but they claim they were taken out of context.

Some samples:

• "Most people think that cheating is wrong, even if it is only to get a penny, which is what Shan did. Do you think there is ever a time when it might be right? Tell when it is. Tell why you think it is right."

• "It is time to shake up the student council. We need a new constitution granting power to the students. We want real power."

• "Christ climbed down from his bare tree this year and softly stole away into some anonymous Mary's womb again where in the darkest night of everybody's anonymous soul, he awakes again an unimaginable and impossibly immaculate reconnection, the very cruelest of second coming."

(From "Christ Climbed Down," by Lawrence Ferlinghetti.)

There are also sexually explicit passages from authors such as Eldridge Cleaver and e. e. cummings. In June, the school board split 3-2, with a member-elect not voting, when it recommended the new books.

Mines Are Shut

Yesterday they shut down a high school and several industrial facilities including the county's coal mines employing 5,000 miners, two large trucking companies and a department store warehouse.

The county board of education is temporarily stampeded on what steps it should take. A school spokesman said: "Officials would move ahead on their part of the agreement to pull most of the texts out of the schools and submit them to an 18-member representative review committee."

Trucks began collecting the books yesterday. But 1,100 students at George Washington High School in the wealthiest part of Charleston decided they wanted to keep their books and walked out in protest.

The parents so far have not been able to shut down all of Kanawha County. But they have disrupted sections of it.

Miners have been ignoring pleas

from their local union leadership to return to work. They and their wives staffed most of the picket lines yesterday including those at two oil refineries and a

mine at a coal-fired power plant.

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A Chief Colby Cites Risk U.S. Without Covert Acts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (UPI)—A Director William Colby told the Senate Select U.S. Intelligence Committee today that without the covert activities the U.S. risks "subordination to its adversaries" in a world which can destroy through misunderstanding and miscalculation, it is important our leaders have a clear conception of the motives, aims and strategies of other nations," Mr. Colby said.

These kinds of insights can be obtained only through illegal means or analysis. In closed societies, they can be obtained by secret intelligence operations, without our country must risk subordination to possible adversaries," he said.

Colby defended clandestine activity in a speech to a podium sponsored by the National Security Studies section of privately financed Fund for Peace. The peace fund has called covert operations as illegal, immoral, unconstitutional, a violation of international law and the United Nations charter.

He reports in the last week that the CIA spent between \$8 million and \$11 million since 1962, first to try to prevent the election to the presidency of Salvador Allende, a Marxist, and later to try to "destabilize" his government. Mr. Allende, who was elected President in 1970, was overthrown and in a military coup in September of last year.

Colby, defending secrecy, "Our military forces must be responsive to our public, but the public does not demand that war plans be published."

It is even necessary for the press to conduct some of its business in executive [closed] sessions while remaining accountable

RA Escapee hot, Seized in N. Ireland

BELFAST, Sept. 13 (UPI)—British soldiers today shot and killed one of the 18 Irish Republican Army men who escaped from Portlaoise Prison in Northern Ireland last month, sources said.

They identified the captive, who was wounded in a gunfight near Maghera, as Martin McAllister, 20.

British Army spokesman informed that an IRA suspect arrested in the incident, 45 miles southwest of Belfast, was killed after three men, who had been challenged by an army patrol, opened fire on the soldiers.

The British troops fired 100 rounds, wounding one of the men, said. The two others escaped, he added.

The IRA staged the Aug. 13 escape from Portlaoise in, 60 miles south of Dublin, blowing a hole in the wall of the Republic's top-security jail.

McAllister was the first of fugitives reported to have recaptured.

Ulster Jails Menaced

The IRA today threatened to kill staff members at Northern Ireland's main detention center if food and living conditions inmates were improved.

British troops blocked roads to the installation, Maze, 10 miles south of Belfast, where many of the 1,400 men began waving flags at visitors during the week.

They said that they expected demonstrations, including union of traffic, by both Catholics and Roman Catholics among the prisoners' families. Visits were prohibited for second day in a row.

The protests represent one of a few times that Northern Ireland's Protestants and Catholics have agreed on all issues in the prison on suspicion of extremists, all without being tried.

Spanish Lawyer vs Opposition Party Is Planned

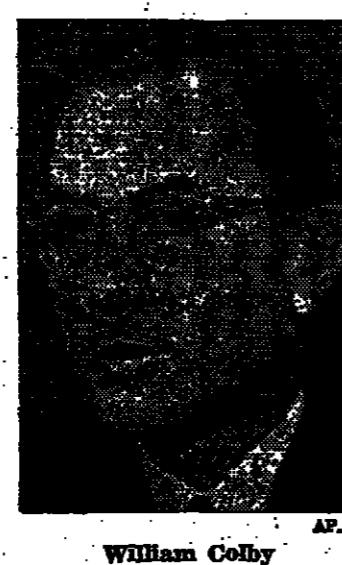
BARCELONA, Sept. 13 (AP)—Juan Ruiz-Gimenez, a noted and former cabinet minister, said this week an opposition political party is being formed "to give Spain a system of stable liberties."

Ruiz-Gimenez, a former minister and Chief of Staff of Francisco Franco's envoy to the Vatican, told a newspaper the organization would be an open, flexible and unit, "which would exclude those opposing democratic values."

Ruiz-Gimenez has in recent weeks defended a number of persons put on trial because of their opposition to the Franco regime.

Army Exercise Set

HEIDELBERG, Sept. 13 (AP)—A British Army unit will be sent to West Germany early October for a mass exercise aimed to improve deployment mobility in Europe, a U.S. announcement said yesterday.



William Colby

Envoy Says CIA's Chile Role Confirms Mrs. Gandhi's Fears

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT)—Daniel Moynihan, ambassador to India, has privately warned Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that recent reports of Central Intelligence Agency activities in Chile have confirmed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's "worst suspicions and genuine fears" about American policy toward India.

In a stinging rebuke of such clandestine activities, Mr. Moynihan noted in a confidential cablegram sent Tuesday that his embassy formally decided last year to the Indian government that the United States had interceded against former Chilean President Salvador Allende, who died in a coup d'état last September.

Writing of Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Moynihan said: "Her concern is whether the United States accepts the Indian regime. She is not sure but that we would be content to see others like her overthrown. She

knows full well that we have done our share and more of bloody and dishonorable deeds."

Mrs. Gandhi's Worries

The ambassador said Mrs. Gandhi was not worried about being overthrown, and added:

"It is precisely because she is not innocent, not squeamish and not a moralist that her concern about American intentions is real and immediate."

"And of course the news from the United States, as printed in the Indian press, repeatedly confirms her worst suspicions and genuine fears."

"Nothing will change her unless she is satisfied that the United States accepts her India. She does not now think we do. She thinks we are a profoundly selfish and cynical counter-revolutionary power."

Because of that belief, Mr. Moynihan noted, "she will accordingly proceed to develop nuclear weapons and a missile delivery system, preaching non-violence all the way."

Reaction Not Known

State Department officials said that the cablegram had been personally reviewed by Mr. Kissinger, but his reaction could not be learned.

There was no official comment from the State Department on the cable. A well-informed official acknowledged that Mr. Moynihan evidently was indignant about the CIA's activities in Chile.

"Pat's always indignant," the official added. "He writes beautifully and his cables are a delight to read. But he's always indignant."

Other officials said that, as far as they knew, Mr. Moynihan was still in good standing with the Ford administration.

Mrs. Gandhi's anger and fears, as reported by Mr. Moynihan, could have an adverse effect on the continuing U.S. attempt to improve relations with India in the aftermath of Mr. Kissinger's tilt toward Pakistan in the 1971 India-Pakistan war.

The secretary of state was known to be planning a visit to India next month and was expected to set up a joint U.S.-Indian commission to work out economic and technical aid measures.

Bishop's Release Sought

SEOUL, Sept. 13 (AP)—About 1,500 Roman Catholic priests and laymen have called for the immediate release of the Most Rev. Daniel Choi and others imprisoned for violating presidential decrees banning political dissent.

South Korea demanded that Japan curb anti-South activities by Koreans living in Japan after one of them tried to assassinate South Korea's President Chung Hee Park on Aug. 15. The President's wife was killed by the assassin.

Anti-Japanese feeling appeared to be rising throughout South Korea as the two nations remained deadlocked in diplomatic negotiations about activities by Koreans in Japan.

Mr. Choi, 70, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for plotting to assassinate Mr. Park on Aug. 15. The President's wife was killed by the assassin.

Mr. Choi's release was sought by Korean living in Japan after one of them tried to assassinate South Korea's President Chung Hee Park on Aug. 15. The President's wife was killed by the assassin.

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Mr

The Unfinished Business

As a practical matter there is nothing to be done about President Ford's premature pardon of Richard Nixon for offenses that were not even specified. Mr. Ford's action is not revocable, and the damage to current judicial proceedings and to public confidence in our institutions simply must be endured. Politically, far from terminating the Watergate anguish, as he had hoped to do, Mr. Ford appears to have revived and prolonged it. You could argue that the President's error proceeded from a misplaced belief in one of his own rhetorical flourishes: Watergate was neither a "nightmare" nor a "bad dream" from which the nation could simply be awakened by a President determined to restore its tranquility. Watergate happened. It was a reality, and all along the problem was finding the proper public instrument to deal with that reality. The most disturbing aspect of Mr. Ford's precipitous action is that, despite the best efforts of Richard Nixon and his associates for more than two years, the Watergate squalors had finally been removed from the jurisdiction of reporters and politicians and consigned—as they should have been all along—to the orderly, unobstructed processes of criminal justice. To a very considerable extent, Mr. Ford has put new obstacles in the way of those processes and revived the very "prolonged and divisive debate" which he intended to bring to an end.

Mr. Ford has had his Bay of Pigs, you could say, and one can even be generous about it if that is what this was: An early and monumental blunder, born of miscalculation, ingenuousness, and a considerable degree of self-indulgent and unpresidential impulsiveness on the part of a new and untested President. We won't be sure about this for some time, and the cost to the Ford presidency is going to be high, in any case—despite the gratifying evidence of a return to the rule of law in his prudent second thoughts about a general amnesty for all of the Watergate participants. But even the high cost of the presidential pardon can be partially redeemed, in our view, if Mr. Ford derives one inescapable lesson from his recent misadventure. It is that it is time for him to become wholly his own man. By that we don't mean to endorse the isolation in which he apparently took his decision to pardon Mr. Nixon. Rather, we mean that he should be moving quickly and forcefully to remove the Nixon men and the Nixon memories—in short, the Nixon influence—from the White House.

If Mr. Ford is to be able to govern he cannot indulge the misconceptions and assumptions concerning public office that got his predecessor in so much trouble. Public office is a public trust. It is not privilege to which some persons are specially entitled. Government service is not something you seek instead of getting a job. It is not a reward and still less is it a means of saving people's faces or reputations. It is not a device to spare people the harsh and ordin-

ary realities of non-government life. Sooner or later people who have been to the mountain top are going to have to stand in line at a check-out counter, or take a bus, or drive themselves to work.

In recommending that the Nixon aides not only be removed from the White House but also retired to private life rather than promoted to new positions in government, we are not advocating punishment or penalties for mere association with the former President. It simply seems to us that while these people deserve no special stigma they also most assuredly deserve no special rewards. For it is indisputable that, out of whatever collection of better and worse motives and whatever stubborn disinclination to question the cause they served, the more conspicuous holdovers currently in Mr. Ford's White House entourage contributed in some substantial measure to bringing the nation as a whole and the presidency itself to the sorry state in which Mr. Nixon left them. And it is also indisputable that many remain at least as determined to protect the interests of Mr. Nixon as those of the new President. There is obviously also some self-interest here: By salvaging what is left of Mr. Nixon's reputation they not incidentally serve to protect their own.

We would not deny that Gen. Alexander Haig, to take just one important example, rendered a service under cruel and precarious circumstances in helping to effect Mr. Nixon's resignation when the Nixon presidency could not be saved. One could even say that this fully redeemed the long service he put in as an active and loyal participant, whether willing or not, in the deception and cover-up that characterized Richard Nixon's last year in office. But we fail to see why this should mean that the general, who was thoroughly politicized in the process and who obviously chose to ignore the evidence lying all about him of what was going on, should automatically be considered a candidate for a high military position for which there must be able candidates who have worked their way up to the top rank in a conventional military way. Why should Gen. Haig receive such a reward any more than Mr. Nixon's verbal hatchet-man, Patrick Buchanan, should have been considered (apparently at Gen. Haig's suggestion) as a candidate for an important ambassadorship? Nothing could be more demoralizing at this point—not just to professional military men or diplomats who would be thus displaced, but also to the public at large—than the spectacle of a mutual protection society among the powerful of spent men being packed off to comfortable government jobs because anything less would seem to burden them unfairly for their service in Mr. Nixon's cause. If these men lack the grace to depart, they should be sent away—not, we repeat, in disgrace but simply in recognition that Mr. Ford is entitled, if not indeed mandated by circumstances, to begin anew and that their day in government is done.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Farewell to the Lion

It was an inglorious end to an absolute rule that had endured nearly six decades, a poignant exit for the wisp of an emperor who once had jabbed at the conscience of the world, and who—whatever his shortcomings—had in recent years provided direction and leadership and counsel for the new nations of his continent.

Haile Selassie, Conquering Lion of Judah, King of Kings, Elect of God, hustled out of the splendid Jubilee Palace in Addis Ababa, bundled into the back of a Volkswagen police car and hauled off to the ramshackle military headquarters down by the railroad tracks—much like a common criminal—as so many members of his court and Ethiopia's aristocracy had been during the creeping revolution of the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee.

It probably had to come; and the reforms promised by the young army revolutionaries—the rooting out of flagrant corruption, land distribution to long-exploited peasants, separation of church and state, free speech and elections—are acutely needed. Yet hope had lingered that the ruling officers might decide to let Haile Selassie, now 82, serve out his days in dignity as the figurehead monarch he had in fact become several months ago.

The ouster touched off celebrations in Asmara and may make it easier for the ruling officers to negotiate a settlement there with guerrillas who have fought for years to detach Eritrea province, which became part of Ethiopia only after World War II. A solution of the Eritrean problem would enable the military government to get on more rapidly with the colossal job of transforming a country that is still largely feudal, 90 per cent illiterate, desperately poor and riven by deep ethnic divisions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 14, 1899

PARIS—Captain Dreyfus is a physical wreck and no matter what the outcome of his present appeal, from a medical point of view he seems to be a doomed man. Without divulging any medical secrets, it is known that he has suffered greatly from dysentery and a rare tropical fever; it is known that he only can eat milk and soft foods and even then is often nauseous. The muscles in his left arm appear to be atrophied and, worst of all, he is thirty-nine and looks sixty.

Fifty Years Ago

September 14, 1924

NEW YORK—Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold, the two young slayers who were sentenced to life imprisonment, have completed the formalities on entering the state penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, and have started to work. Loeb is learning to make chairs and Leopold is learning to weave. Their counsel, Clarence Darrow, is still fighting in their behalf, claiming their irresponsibility because of insanity and trying to get them released through the Lemay Commission Act.



Keys to Office: TV Ads, Incubancy

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Except for Washington and Hawaii and the runoffs in a couple of Southern states, the primaries of 1974 are over and the cast of characters for the general election is set.

There were a few startling upsets and relatively few incumbents denied a chance for another term. Two senators, a governor and seven members of the House were defeated for renomination—but, as usual, nothing was quite so useful in winning nomination as an office as already possessing it.

The sobering thing about the primaries I saw this year was the steady reminder of the power of the almighty dollar—and the television exposure it can buy.

With all the attention Congress has been devoting to public financing of the presidential campaign, it's easy to forget where the real problem in American politics lies: raising adequate money for races at the other end of the ballot.

Lesser Offices

Most Americans manage to learn the names of the major party nominees for president between convention time and election day. There is no proof that any of those candidates—even those who end up the worst-beaten, like George McGovern and Barry Goldwater—find it impossible to get adequate and legitimate private financing.

But the men and women running for lesser offices—for the legislature, for the House and Senate, even for governor—face problems of invisibility and public apathy that only money can overcome. And the access to money improperly alters the outcome of those races.

Particularly where there are large fields of candidates for a nomination, the share of the vote seems to be affected by the size of the television budget more than by any other factor.

In a three-man Democratic senatorial primary in Colorado, a candidate's manager explained why he had such a tight schedule of public appearances during the final week: "I convinced him the best use of his time was to be on the phone, raising money for us to get our five-minute spot on the air. Unfortunately, he didn't get enough soon enough." That candidate finished third.

Minds Blank

In Florida, where there were 13 candidates running for the major party Senate nominations, voters abandoned any effort to sort out who was who in the field, leaving their minds blank for whatever incident they might receive from the electronic box in their homes.

At a neighborhood picnic in Tampa on Labor Day—a week before the primary—I talked to two dozen people before I found one who knew the name of anyone running for the Senate. Finally, one of two men playing catch remarked, "Oh, yeah, I saw this one fellow on TV yesterday, talking about oil spills on the beach. I can't remember his name. It was Bill something."

That was a few days after Rep. Bill Gunter, D-Fla., began his saturation ad campaign and it was easy to predict, knowing what was to come, that on Tuesday he would emerge as top man in the field.

There is something terribly wrong about this—not because Gunter is bad, but because he

was chosen for essentially irrelevant reasons. It's easy to blame voter apathy. But the direct-primary nominating system, in which large numbers of candidates seek nominations for a large number of offices, imposes a burden of recognition on the voters which few of them are prepared to meet—especially when the newspapers and broadcasting stations on which they rely are as casual as many are about doing their own depth profiles of the candidates.

Blur of Candidates

A television station in Tampa, more public-spirited than most, canceled an entire Sunday afternoon's programming to give free time to candidates seeking nomination for everything from the city council to the Senate. That worked out to two minutes each and the cumulative effect was, of course, a blur.

It would be better if the \$40 million Congress proposes to hand to the 1976 Republicans and Democratic presidential nominees were

used, instead, to finance modest television campaigns for candidates for lesser federal offices.

But if the primaries are to be something other than television auctions, we really need some kind of screening process that would narrow the field of contendents in each party to a number—two or three—the voters might reasonably be expected to get to know before primary day.

But candidate-screening within the parties is disappearing, just as every other proper function of the political parties is falling into disuse and disarray. In Connecticut, New York and Colorado Tuesday, most of the convention-endorsed candidates for House, Senate and governor took it on the chin usually from people who outspend them on television. Now, there is talk in all three states of scrapping the endorsing conventions.

That would reduce politics to a simple equation of incumbency and television-purchased name familiarity. And that's not good enough.

It is not for love that so many democratic leaders are courting the Communists with varying degrees of ardor. All they really want is a quick fix.

The Italian Communist party is undeniably very strong. It has over a million members, polls nearly 10 million votes, runs a superb political machine, controls the biggest of three national labor federations and heavily influences the other two through a confederation directorate. It is presumably the only party capable of making Italian workers hold still long enough for the government to pay off the \$15 billion worth of debt it has run up in the last two years, get runaway prices in hand—wholesale prices rose 41 per cent this year—and in effect restore economic sanity. It would also appear to be the only party capable of pushing through Parliament a depressingly long list of urgent reforms which the democratic parties for all their simple majority since 1948 have been too negligent, indifferent, inert, faction-ridden and mutually spiteful to push through themselves.

If these are the services the democrats have in mind, however, they must be prepared to pay for them. The Communists have not yet presented an itemized bill for their own proposed "historic compromise." They have simply announced that they are "fully entitled to participate in the direction of the country" and are "no longer disposed to be passive spectators," said their general secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, adding comically that any further delay prolonging the present state of affairs "is neither possible nor tolerable."

The Christian Democrats' general secretary, Amintore Fanfani, who ought to know, argues that the cost of an alliance with the Communist party would be prohibitive on at least seven counts: A loss of votes for the same party, "changes in the solidarity" between the Christian Democrats

and the Communists, the Communists' control of the civil service—or, in Fanfani's words, "Chi le fa lo fare," say when anything is richly rewarding, prop up to them: "Who's make me do it?" WHO

JOHN HOPPER

Vilseking, the Netherlands

Letters

'Amnesty'

Appearing in your otherwise fair and provocative editorial of Sept. 2, 1974, entitled "Conscience and the State," is a flawed presumption. In reference to draft evaders and deserters, the last sentence reads as follows:

"They can make a permanent choice of the society in which they have sought refuge, in which presumably they will continue to do so."

Perhaps this remark may lead some readers to infer that such refugees would be similarly disposed to run away from any Dardanelles campaign. History has established that he bore little responsibility for the policies that led to catastrophe.

In the administration of President Taft, Secretary of Interior Richard A. Ballinger was accused of being involved in a scheme to defraud the government on Alaskan land claims. He was crucified by a sensational press which coined the term "Ballingerism" as the symbol of full corruption. This case cost Taft his chances of re-election in 1912. History has established that Ballinger was an honorable man, in no way guilty of abuse of public trust.

This is not to suggest that history will find Nixon innocent of wrongdoing. We do not know what verdict dispassionate examination by future historians will produce.

JOHN HOPPER

Vilseking, the Netherlands

An Exchange?

The pardon of President Ford for R. Nixon is like two persons making "quits" to each other. Nixon favored Ford by choosing him as his vice-president. That's why Ford returned the favor by allowing Nixon his presidential pardon. It was their game. But is it fair to the American citizens?

S. MITRA

Hegnum, Switzerland

No impeachment and no civil trial; so let's do it the democratic way and hit him where it hurts: the pride and the pocket. Boycott Nixon's Memorial (Butcher stickers available soon).

AL HED

London

Claire Sterling

From Rome:

"When a distinguished vis suggested to Mussolini that must be hard to govern the ians, he replied: 'It isn't but it is useless.'"

ROME—Now that autumn is at hand, so is the showdown that Italy's ruling center-left parties put off last spring because summer was at hand. Stalling has gotten them nowhere. The country is still going broke, prices are still running wild, the center-left coalition is still decomposing rapidly and the nagging question on everybody's mind is still whether this or any democratic government in Italy can go on much longer without calling in the Communists.

While all his points are the last is the clincher.

If the Italian Communists grow so strong as to overthrow the government of a century, mainly because they have cornered the opposition choice of anything else, limited, of course. They never had the smallest being voted into power. Nor have they on seizing power by force a wound up on the Wester line drawn by Stalin and Churchill at Yalta last world war. Still, a legend sanctuary where it enjoyed most of the abilities of government, it still could be half up the stairs already.

Even if they wanted it for a place in the government the effects would be literally calculable. They could sure how the Americans feel about that, or howians might feel about Americans might feel, more, they would be most inviting political v the opposition, doubtless filled by Macioli, who accuse the of having gone over to the left long ago.

A Question

Above all, they would way of knowing how we might come over to with them. Nobody either, which raises a teresting question about quick a fix these Communists actually offer.

Before running risk, Communist lead plainly insist on gilt-edged. They would stoop to a mere vote agreement to get mutual legislation through. Neither would they take chances by teaming lesser democratic popular front along tried in France last winter and only filing in 1973. In 1968, was de Amendola recently as to mistake his party ever. Amendola added explicitly would in fact accept no than a full partnership Christian Democratic i sending the sole an Italian domestic and policy for the last 20 years.

Even assuming that invitation would be for they are by no means accept. Running that has always been a ha who ever tried it. Whi distinguished visitor once to Mussolini that it must be hard, but it is.

Trying to run it is one of the most migratory jobs. Few great under this one's from its pathologically economy and labor-management relations to breaking inadequately a ten, medieval health fanatic ruling class, and surely the world's most civil service. What the Communists give, solid comfort to start in Rome with the Democratic party—a party if there ever would their own members working class, or the really thank them for it; they sit at that seat length of time without burned to a crisp? Suppose should find themselves run the ministry for it of the civil service—or, them, the Ministry of "Chi le fa lo fare," say when anything is richly rewarding, prop up to them: "Who's make me do it?" WHO

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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T MARKET

A New Generation Takes Up Dealing

By Souren Melikian

NEW YORK (UPI)—Over the past few years the bullish market for avant-garde art has given way to most extraordinary art. To a large extent, art was created for new people and—mostly young people and—spectators from art circles. The young were large newcomers to the art dealing.

Ed Schreiner, who will be at new premises at Bässlestrasse Sept. 21 and as just as much from his tent at 5 Rämistrasse, is prototype of that new generation. European dealers. A textbook industrialist, he made money "from business" which consists of manufacturing velvet by fixing on any kind of material. Schreiner says, is a trade pure technological training plays a minor role while experience, a sharp eye and education are essential.

Extremely fascinated by his Schreiner is still director of Rock International Ltd., a worldwide holding uniting the major rock manufacturers. He got infected with the rock contemporary art deal three years ago and opened a gallery in Basel in October, 1971. His inspiration, like, came from Basel's most famous dealer, Hungarian-born László Lászlo, a specialist in avant-garde of the 1920s with a strong influence in the psychedelic and other contemporary artists. László was concerned with publishing and brochures—superbly on the neglected artists of '20s whom he likes—László Lászlo Kasak, major figures Hungary known to a hand-specialists—as with dealers.

He applied this method to his show of Yves Tanguy's works. Tanguy is an abstract surrealist. Schreiner says. Again Carl László was the inspiration. But Schreiner carried out the idea on a big-business scale. He published an excellent album and sent out 3,000 copies—which meant an investment of 100,000 Swiss francs—a bold move on the part of a young dealer without unlimited funds at his disposal. That was last winter, and the results more than came up to expectations: Schreiner sold out at prices ranging from 15,000 Swiss francs to 50,000.

His next bold move was the wholesale acquisition of 128 engravings by Cornelius Escher. Traveling through Holland while the Tanguy show was installed in his gallery, he heard that the estate was up for sale. Escher was a Dutch artist whose drawings are now concentrated at a museum, Foundation Escher, in Amsterdam. Schreiner says, and only his prints are obtainable,



Donald Duck, part of Schreiner's Walt Disney Collection.

the big market being in the United States.

Within five weeks a catalogue was printed, mailed to potential interested galleries, museums and private buyers. In February, a show opened simultaneously in Basel and Geneva, where Schreiner has a gallery in partnership. Some 80 percent of the works, split between the two cities, sold within five weeks.

This show will allow me to bring together the remainder of the estate in Basel and to build up an Escher documentation center here. I would like for it to be a foundation on a commercial basis, that is, one that pays its way. It ought to gather anything relevant to Escher's work. I want to bring out publications, have posters."

The first was that of the art gallery Schreiner opened in Paris in the Halle area in November, 1972. He brought works of post-war surrealists Ernst Brauner, Ernst Fuchs, Anton Lehmden, Rudolph Hauener—in short, the Vienna school to which he had been initiated by László—and also painter "fantastic art" by Hans Haken, Hans Krem and others.

His best coup so far has been the buying up of world rights for the originals of Walt Disney's films. The colored drawings, laid on celluloid used for projection,

were not normally preserved in the early days. Few copies survive—mostly those given to friends by technicians for fun.

Between April and June, Schreiner sold some 1,500 pieces to galleries around the world as well as the rights for France to the Galerie Melki, Rue de Seine, in Paris. And the sale goes on.

"That is what tided me over my Basel Fair flop," he says.

For Schreiner, who enjoys telling about his success, is equally outspoken when talking about his failures—a rare virtue in art dealing. So far, Schreiner has had two failures, both interesting and typical of the new dealer's ability to cope with problems.

The first was that of the art gallery Schreiner opened in Paris in the Halle area in November, 1972. He brought works of post-war surrealists Ernst Brauner, Ernst Fuchs, Anton Lehmden, Rudolph Hauener—in short, the Vienna school to which he had been initiated by László—and also painter "fantastic art" by Hans Haken, Hans Krem and others.

"Obviously, this is not what people want in France," is Schreiner's terse comment, adding, "People don't go to Les Halles (which formerly housed the Paris central market) to buy art."

With characteristic determination, Schreiner wound up his Paris affairs in May, 1973. "Did it cost money?" "A lot," Schreiner said, "but it might have been a lot more if I had tried to hold out."

His other failure was the contemporary arts fair—Fifth International Art Fair 1974 at Basel last June. The idea was to build a "portable sanctuary" called the Aleph Temple. The room was the combined effort of a number of American artists who, Schreiner said, had undergone "Eastern" influence and worked in seclusion for years and were coming out into the open. The school had a name,

"Fantantrik Art New York," and the sanctuary was called in the newspaper-like publication "the size of a small room, a super-sappy protracted orgasm, nurtured as in Tantrik ritual over a period of nearly a decade."

As usual, Schreiner did things on a big scale—chartered a plane to fly in the artists, entertained them at his expense, printed 10,000 copies of his newspaper-type publication—and it was the biggest flop in his career.

There was not the ghost of a buyer in the Fantantrik temple.

Interest ed people, yes, but not to the point of laying down hard cash.

Schreiner had overplayed his hand. Thanks to his other deals, he was however, able to wipe his slate clean. With his Walt Disney coup still going strong, his next step will be an exhibition of Scottie Wilson, a Scotman (1892-1973), self-taught, who did semi-naïve, semi-fantastic drawings and watercolors in Toronto, where he emigrated in 1938. He is now represented in collections of the Museum of Modern Art in Paris and New York and in the Tate Gallery, London. The exhibition is to open Sept. 21.

Asked about prices, Schreiner candidly replies, "Last year, it would have been realistic to post my Scottie Wilsons at prices ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 Swiss francs. At this juncture, a 5,000-10,000 Swiss-franc range is a more plausible one"—typical of the industry-trained young man's attitude toward the art business.

Of David Smith

Executor Admits Altering Sculpture

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Clement Greenberg, the art critic who is also an executor of the estate of David Smith, an artist regarded by many experts as the greatest of American sculptors, acknowledged yesterday that he had personally authorized changes in the visual appearance of certain Smith sculptures after the artist's death in 1957.

Mr. Greenberg took full responsibility in an interview for ordering the removal of white paint from the surface of a number of constructed steel sculptures. In other words, he said, it was his decision to leave some painted sculptures in the open air, in the fields adjoining Smith's studio at Bolton Landing, N.Y., in order for the painted surfaces to be eroded by the natural effects of the weather.

In no case, he insisted, was any new paint applied to any of Smith's sculptures.

Responding to Charges

Greenberg, who was interviewed by telephone at his country home in upstate New York, was responding to charges in the current issue of *Art in America* magazine that some "startling alterations" have occurred in certain Smith sculptures since his death.

The article, "Changing the Work of David Smith," was written by Rosalind Krauss, associate professor of art history at Hunter College and one of the foremost authorities on Smith's sculpture. It is accompanied by three pages of before-and-after color photographs by Dan Budnik, a professional photographer who met Smith in 1962 and began taking pictures of his work at that time.

"Among the sculptures that are still in the estate of the artist," Miss Krauss writes, "several have been deliberately stripped of

* * *

the paint—sandblasted, allowed to rust, then glossily varnished. Others have simply been left outdoors, unprotected over the years; their surfaces are flaking off under the pressures of heat and cold, rain and sun."

the work with a painted surface. It has been well known in art circles for some time that Mr. Greenberg felt the application of paint to the Smith sculptures was an artistic mistake.

Asked yesterday whether he thought the news of the visual alterations would affect the sale of Smith's work, the director of Knoedler Contemporary Art, Lawrence Rubin, replied: "I doubt it. Restoration is always possible." Knoedler is placing a Smith exhibition for October. The sculpture is now priced in a range from \$25,000 for the smaller pieces to \$350,000 for the most important.

PARIS GALLERIES

Robert Wilson, Musée Galliera, 10 avenue Pierre-ler-Sébastie, Paris 16, to Oct. 25.

* * *

Robert Wilson's eclectic talent

revealed itself first in Paris through the play "Deadman's Glance." Now his peculiar showmanship and imagination fill the Musée Galliera with objects and drawings: large thrones covered with blankets of rumpled lead ("Stalin's Chair"), other surreal and symbolic nests, odds and ends such as a metal casting of a stuffed alligator, a tape that plays a one-voiced recitation of random sounds, ink drawings like winding labyrinths and others, the best in my view, that pick up the rhythms of the sea. A sort of centrifugal theatricality gives a degree of unity to this diverse material that sometimes appears to be no more than a tedious and meaningless inventory and sometimes draws one with the conviction of a dream.

* * *

Les Primitifs de l'Ecole de Cologne, Musée du Louvre, Département des Peintures, Pavillon de Flore, to Oct. 14.

An erudite little didactic display devoted to the painters of the Cologne School that were active over the century starting in 1450, all anonymous save for Stefan Lochner (who died in 1451) and Barthel Bruyn (1493-1555), who marked the beginning of the Cologne Renaissance.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

Bolshoi in Thailand

BANGKOK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Soviet Union's Bolshoi Ballet is performing to overflow crowds in the Thai capital. The Bolshoi added a special Friday afternoon performance to its Thursday and Friday night schedule because of the demand.

SHARPS AND FLATS

CAMBRAY, France.—Choreographer-dancer Victor Upshaw, who also sings, and his company of dancers and singers are a featured attraction at the town's beer festival every night through Sept. 16.

* * *

BAD TOLZ, Germany.—Pianist-singer Alice Darr is appearing nightly at the Floss Lande through Sept. 20.

* * *

TURKU, Finland.—The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their Finnish tour, will appear at the Hotel Ruissalo from Sept. 16 through the 21st.

* * *

Johnny Mathis is in Paris this week filming several TV shows, classical and pop, which will be shown in October.

* * *

Babs Gonzales, promoting his book, "I Paid My Dues," is appearing on Swedish TV and doing concerts in Stockholm and Gothenburg until Sept. 25 and then is off to Holland for a series of concerts from Sept. 26 to the 29th.

FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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* * *

Monique Abecassis, Galerie Camille Renault, 133 Boulevard

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ART EXHIBITIONS

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPT. 14-15, 1974

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

steership Seen for Avis, Levitt

chances that International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. can divest itself of Avis Inc. and Sons Inc. on time is growing more as the Sept. 24 deadline imposed by the 1971 anti-trust settlement approaches. The conglomerate appears to have no serious active buyer for either its 50 per cent interest in Avis, the auto rental, or its 100 per cent ownership of Levitt, the home building subsidiary. have been hit hard by the situation, and Levitt has been operating at substantial losses since 1972. Sources acquainted with ITT's divestiture efforts say the company is likely to get the Sept. 24 deadline extended. ITT spokesman says the company has not yet for an extension, and a Justice Department spokesman says that if divestiture is not completed on time ITT can comply with the court judgment by turning over control of the subsidiaries to the court-appointed trustees. Observers believe trusteeship is almost in for Avis and Levitt.

Land to Increase Prices

ish Leyland Motor Corp. has announced prices of its entire vehicle range will be raised an average 7.5 per cent. The announcement is viewed as the start of a third of price increases this year by British makers. BLMC last boosted its auto prices by an average 9 per cent. The company says the new increase was necessary because of a further sharp rise in the cost of materials and labor.

North Sea Well Flows Oil

ish Petroleum Co. says that the second in North Sea block 3/8 has tested oil at

3,100 barrels a day through a restrictive 36/64-inch choke. BP says the well was drilled to a depth of 3,230 meters in a water depth of 140 meters. The well is in the Nihon field, discovery of which was announced in January. The Nihon field extends into another block, 3/3, held by a group headed by Burmah Oil Co. Other companies with an interest in block 3/8 are Ranger Oil Co. of Canada, Scottish Canadian Oil & Transportation Co., London & Scottish Marine Oil Co., Cawdows Holdings Ltd. and National Carbonising Co.

Mitsui Plans Saudi Ship Venture

Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd. plans to establish two shipping concerns in Saudi Arabia with Prince Abdallah al Faisal, the first son of King Faisal. The two concerns will be the first shipping-related firms to be established in Saudi Arabia, Mitsui officials say. The two firms are Saudi Arabian Shipping Co. and Arabian Marine Operating Co. Mitsui will own a 40 per cent interest in each concern, and the prince 60 per cent. Arabian Marine plans to operate ships to be owned by Saudi Arabian Shipping.

Ford Raises Prices by 8 Per Cent

ord Motor has announced record price increases averaging \$407, or about 8 per cent, on its 1975 model cars and trucks. At the same time, the company has eliminated its lowest-priced subcompact and full-sized models and made heavy option packages standard on its lowest-priced intermediates. Ford has dropped 19 models that were offered in 1974, in effect pushing buyers into more expensive models. It has also introduced 14 new models, either costlier versions of last year's class or new, high-priced "luxury" compacts.

Was to Have Been Repaid This Month

Italy Said to Get Extension on EEC Loan

Clyde H. Farnsworth

IS, Sept. 13 (NYT).—The on Market will extend for a quarter a \$1.8-billion term loan to Italy that was set to be repaid this month.

disclosure that the EEC agreed in principle to convert an to a medium-term credit after a meeting between the and French finance minis.

sources said the action, given the hard-pressed economy a little more room, was agreed at a meeting of governors of the banks of the EEC in last Tuesday and will be decided by a meeting of ministers of the nine-block in Brussels on Mon.

than two weeks ago, Italy ed a \$2-billion loan from Germany against a gold from the Bank of Italy, then move to head of the pty that has been made by the fourfold in oil prices last year. the meeting between the

Living Cost

TERDAM, Sept. 13 (Reuter).—The cost of living index per cent to 142.5 in mid-July year 1969, the Central Bank Office said. This represents a 9.8 per cent increase mid-August 1973.

ODERN

0.50% TO 12% NET
ON SOUND MEXICAN
TIME DEPOSIT
CONTRACTS

TEREST PAYABLE
MONTHLY

we are lease-type securities in place, and are available to individual investors. The initial investment is to open an account with us as 50,000 Pesos U.S. 4,000.00, and is to earn 12% net, on investment of at least 1 million Pesos (U.S. 80,000.00) it be made. These interest rates are in accordance with the general regulations the Banco de Mexico which went into effect May 13, 1974.

Her YIELDS MAY BE
AINED BY REINVEST-
MONTHLY INTEREST
MEXICAN BANK LIQUID
IDS.

complete information, write to: Mr. Ricardo Ruiz, Executive Vice-

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Av. Vicente Suárez 220,
Guadalajara, Jalisco,
Mexico

TEL: 25-59-90.
TELEX: 2068793.
CABLE: AWLASA.

Than 370 million under
administration on behalf
of 60 countries around
the world.

Two European Banks Agree
To Invest in Lehman Bros.

By Isador

Barmash

ANKERS would help to broaden Latin America's activities.

Pointing out that Banque Francaise does the major portion of its business in Latin America, Mr. Peterson said that "we hope to expand our banking activities in that key part of the world by closer working relations with its branches and affiliates there."

Banca Della Svizzera, he said, operates not only in Europe but in key financial capitals on other continents.

Mr. Peterson added: "We find it a paradox that while the capital needs of industry are growing at a fantastic rate the capital base of the American securities industry has been shrinking."

The addition to Lehman's capital and its new association with the foreign banks will enable Lehman to take advantage of promising investment opportunities, he said, but the investment will not affect Lehman's management or operations. The 120-year-old investment banking concern will remain privately held and run by its owner-partners, he said.

He said that "the bulk of the new investment was in nonvoting preferred stock and the investing banks were not to be specifically represented on the Lehman board.

Their investment in Lehman holding will give each of the two banks \$2.5 million of 7 per cent nonvoting preferred shares, \$1 million of common shares and \$300,000 of 8 per cent debentures.

Peter Peterson, chairman of both Lehman Holding and Lehman Brothers, said that the association with the two European

revenue will be used to expand the company's business.

Investors are invited to compare ownership of FRIGERTE, SHIPPING, CONTAINERS which are leased out to major shipping companies with any investment currently being held.

Transcontainer Services specializes in the sale, management and leasing of shipping containers for private investors. Lease revenues can return as much as \$1,200 the first year on an investment of \$5,000. Revenues from container leasing are increasing every year and will add to your return during the ten-year life of the steel container.

Ownership of containers by private and institutional investors now number over one thousand.

INVESTIGATE NOW

The TCS concept of container ownership is exciting and appealing. Professionally-managed container properties offer a low-risk area of investment. The result can be high returns, tax advantages, an inflation and devaluation hedge and the ultimate in convenience through the management facilities of

TRANSCONTAINER SERVICES GMBH
SALES MANAGEMENT LEASING

Investors are invited to compare ownership of FRIGERTE, SHIPPING, CONTAINERS which are leased out to major shipping companies with any investment currently being held.

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Japan Trade
Improves in
Latest MonthBut Overall Deficit
In Payments Widens

TOKYO, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Japan's trade balance showed a considerable improvement in August owing to a high level of exports and a decline in imports, the Finance Ministry said today.

The overall balance of payments deficit increased to \$460 million in August from \$310 million in July, but this was due mainly to deficits in the short-term capital account balance and errors and omissions which reflected speculative movements in the ministry said.

Exports totaled \$4.92 billion running at a record 70 per cent above August 1973, compared with \$5.08 billion in July.

Imports declined to \$4.36 billion (50 per cent above a year ago) from \$4.75 billion in July because of a decline in imports of crude oil and other goods.

The current account for August showed a surplus of \$20 million, the first surplus since December, 1973, the ministry said.

The basic balance of payments (current account plus long-term capital account) showed an improvement from a deficit of \$851 million in July to a deficit of \$311 million in August, it said.

French Deficit Narrows

PARIS, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—France's seasonally adjusted trade deficit in August fell to \$1.25 billion francs (\$443 million) from \$3.03 billion in July, the Foreign Trade Ministry said today.

The August results bring France's cumulative trade deficit for the first eight months of 1974, seasonally adjusted, to 13,906 billion francs, compared with a surplus of \$3.87 billion francs in the same 1973 period.

U.S. Panel Cuts Tax on Capital Gains

value of stock or other property that they had bought at least five years ago.

The New York Stock Exchange and many individuals in the securities business had been pleading for such a change in the tax laws in the hope that it would generate a bigger volume of business in the stock markets.

The idea behind the change is to "unlock" investors who have sizable capital gains but do not want to sell their stock or real estate or other property because of the taxes they would have to pay.

Cut of 1 Per Cent

As the Ways and Means Committee rewrote the provision, modifying one it had adopted before the recent congressional recess, the new form would reduce the amount of capital gain that has to be reported for tax purposes by 1 per cent for each year that the property has been owned, up through the 25th year of ownership.

The bill would, however, terminate the tax depletion allowance by Jan. 1, 1979.

Whether the bill stands any real chance of enactment by the present Congress is unclear. The Democratic leaders of the House and Senate have committed themselves to a post-election session at which a tax bill would be considered, but it is not yet clear whether such a session will really be held.

It is generally agreed that without such a session there is no time for Congress to pass such a controversial and complex measure. Indeed, there may not be time even if there is a post-election session.

Only half of a capital gain

has to be reported for purposes of the capital gains tax now. Thus, on property that has been owned for the full 25 years, only 30 per cent of the gain would be taxable under the committee's draft proposal.

More than half of the benefits from the change in the calculation of the capital gains tax would probably go to persons with incomes in excess of \$100,000.

They get more than half of all capital gains that are realized now.

The committee acted on this provision as it went into its second day of reviewing its previous decisions on a major tax.



C. E. Cunningham

PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS

Continental Carbon has announced that C. E. Cunningham, general manager of European operations, has assumed the additional responsibility of marketing manager for Continental Carbon Europe.

Wayne Gray has been appointed European cost coordinator for Caterpillar subsidiaries in Europe. Mr. Gray, previously chief accountant, research and engineering, at the general offices in Peoria, Illinois, will move to Grimbergen, Belgium.

Monsanto has transferred John Hardin, marketing manager, Montopore Europe, to its European headquarters in Brussels as product manager, Montopore Europe.

William Bergman has been named vice-president and assistant general manager of Vick International Europe/Africa. He was formerly vice-president, marketing, of Vick Chemical Co., division of Richardson-Merrell Inc., New York.

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ACROSS

- 1 tears (tire)
- 2 Eye parts
- 3 Like barn floors
- 4 Coffers' hamper
- 5 Man who ~~says~~
- 6 Place to swim
- 7 More ~~says~~
- 8 Day: Abbr.
- 9 Black
- 10 Landseer
- 11 Profit
- 12 Rewards
- 13 Writer Ambler et al.
- 14 Solomons period
- 15 Tell the ~~...er~~
- 16 Electra and
- 17 Live peacefully with
- 18 Large artery
- 19 Place for a
- 20 Hospital
- 21 Start a community drive
- 22 Verges
- 23 Take the other
- 24 City transits
- 25 French revolutionaries
- 26 The tebbeg
- 27 Body of doctrine
- 28 Clean again
- 29 Coat parts: Abbr.
- 30 S.S. code
- 31 Kind of dish or show
- 32 Flytrap of a sort

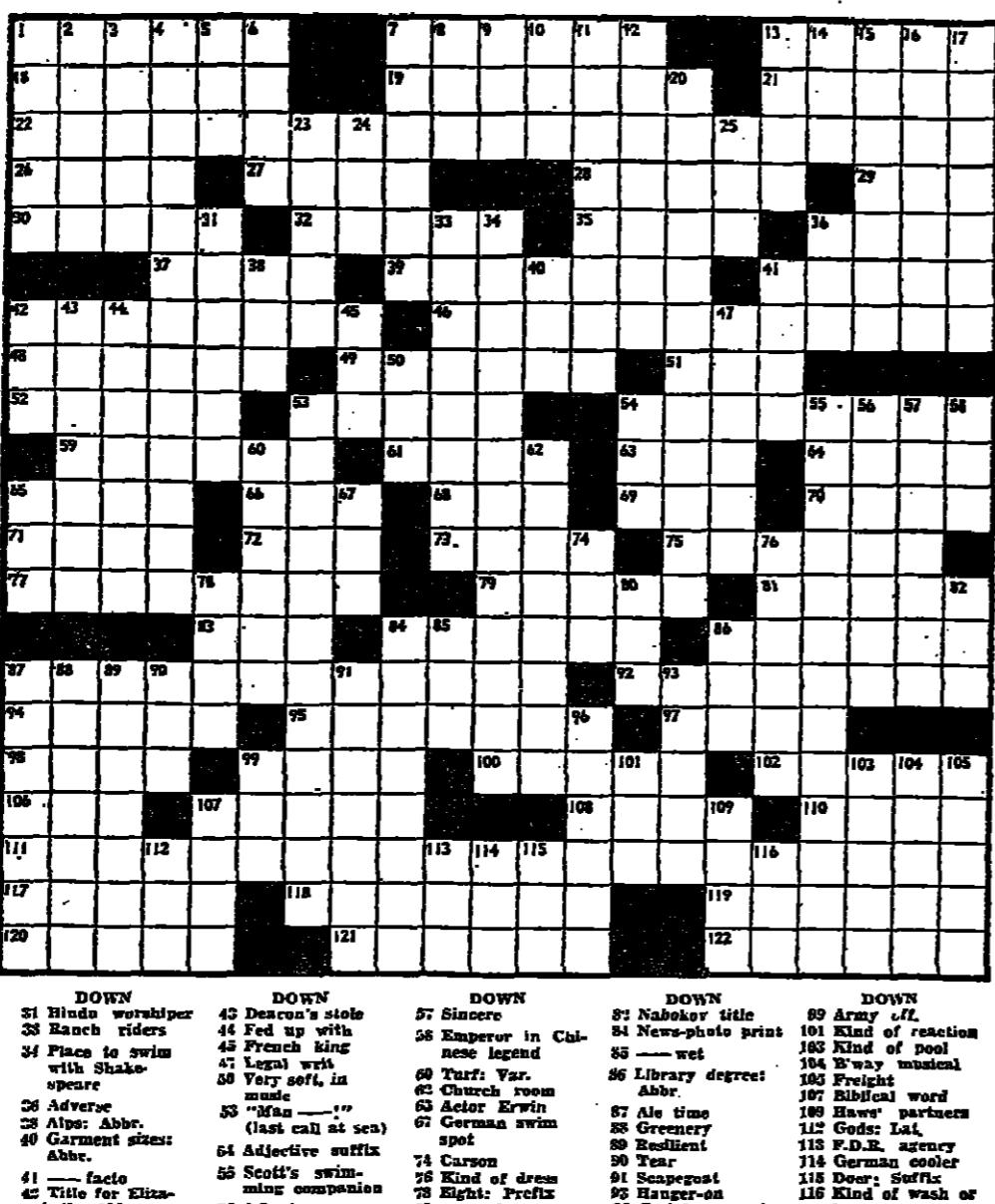
ACROSS

- 6 Edwardian
- 7 French poet
- 8 Flirtation, pet
- 9 Adv. or ex.
- 10 State: Abbr.
- 11 Wind or Aryle
- 12 Name of revolution
- 13 Nat. armist
- 14 Man's name
- 15 Humpback
- 16 Doctor's wall hanging: Abbr.
- 17 Customs
- 18 Protected
- 19 Never barrel route
- 20 Confused
- 21 Girl in "As You Like It"
- 22 Motor vehicles
- 23 Baltic Inds: Abbr.
- 24 Bomber
- 25 Peril
- 26 Elements
- 27 Get the card game
- 28 Of or from
- 29 Get the card game
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

FLUID DRIVE—By Threba Johnson



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1 Hall of Fame units
- 2 Webby
- 3 Most noisy
- 4 "If you're ringing my bell"
- 5 Drink
- 6 The Joke's
- 7 Treat for ants
- 8 Bolivian Indian
- 9 Tame sort
- 10 Not in, to Dutch

DOWN

- 11 Oldest city
- 12 Lack of intellectual growth
- 13 Red-yellow shade
- 14 Large artery
- 15 Large
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WEATHER

BOOKS

TORO! TORO! TORO!

By William Hjortsberg. Simon & Schuster. 160 pp. \$5.95.

LOVE OUT OF SEASON

By Ella Leffland. Atheneum. 373 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE key, I think, to William Hjortsberg's madcap imagination is that he has these love-hate feelings for machinery. I mean machinery in a broad sense of the word: the machinery of human celebration, with which he toyed futuristicly in his second novel "Gray Matters" (about a "cerebromorph" in a 25th-century brain depository who one day achieves corporeality . . . with disastrous results) and again in his novella, "Symbiography" (about a composer of best-selling dreams who one day wires his brain to another man's and wool-gathers reality for a change . . . with disastrous results). Or the machinery of human ritual, with which he treated satirically in his latest novel, "Alp" (about the European mountain-climbing scene, and to which he has returned in "Toro!" about you guessed it: bullfighting).

And so, given Mr. Hjortsberg's ambivalence toward machinery, "Toro!" is not merely droll and funny comedy—not merely a taurine hezzeappon, starring a matador known as El Aviator (because he spends so much time in the air); an Irish pop singer in love with El Camion, a bull, and Esmeralda, a Gypsy girl who practices her passes at night in a field of bulls naked. It is not merely all this.

It is like a machine. Its pistons and sprockets are the language and ambiance of bullfighting. It operates at a perfect pitch of cliché, tearing chunks out of Hemingway as it hums along. And like all of Mr. Hjortsberg's machines—his brain ones and his mountain-climbing one—this bullfighting contraption is designed to blow itself up in the end, leaving nothing but sawdust, marred springs and the puzzle of how any of us will ever be able to take bullfighting seriously again, even if we ever did.

The key to Ella Leffland's fiction appears to be the ease—probably her own or that of someone close to her—of the daughter of dirt-poor farmers who strives to break with her past and to fashion something new of her life. In her first novel, "Mrs. Munck," Miss Leffland took this case and concocted from it a story of Gothic revenge (in which the heroine corners the man who blighted her hopes for a new life). In her new novel, "Love Out of Season," she takes the same case more or less and spins out of it a complex ill-starred love affair that unfolds against the background of San Francisco in the 1960s.

Clearly, it is a rich imaginative vein for Miss Leffland—this case of impoverished childhood, changed identity, upward striving and disappointed hopes. Doubtless, she is far from done with mining it. But while in "Mrs. Munck" it yielded a story so intense and moody that one thought one was back in the presence of a Brontë,

in "Love Out of Season" it has produced more sleg than metal. The final splitting of the lovers that occurs on page 373 is predictable on page 1.

The background of San Francisco, although painted in engrossing detail and peopled with diverting characters, has really very little connection to the failure of the affair. In a way, Miss Leffland has outsmarted herself: She has portrayed her lovers with such psychological accuracy that one comes to believe that their fate would have been the same against any background; thus, the particular background she has drawn here is rendered extrinsic.

What happened, one cannot help feeling, is this: Having allowed her imagination to run riotously free in "Mrs. Munck" (and having identified as the cause of her heroine's disappointed hopes a single overpowering villain), Miss Leffland undertook in "Love Out of Season" to chain her imagination to specifics (and identify real life as the villain). It has not worked: The specifics provide trivialities: in this case, real life is to be lived, not rendered. And so, one looks forward in Miss Leffland's future work to accommodations between real life and her imagination.

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Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

Weeks

This Week

Last Week

Week List

FICTION

1 Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy, by John Le Carré . . . 13

2 The Dogs of War, by Frederick Forsyth . . . 2

3 Jaws, by Peter Benchley . . . 27

4 Watership Down, by Richard Adams . . . 3

5 The Host of Heaven, by Leontine Hout . . . 4

6 Cashelman, by Susan Howatch . . . 16

7 The Last Tycoon, by F. Scott Fitzgerald . . . 1

8 Michael, by Irving Wallace . . . 2

9 The Fan Club, by Richard Condon . . . 8

10 The War Between the Tates, by Alison Lurie . . . 2

11 The Last Tycoon, by F. Scott Fitzgerald . . . 1

12 The Memory Book, by Jerry Loyd . . . 11

13 Alice: The Story of the Andes Survivors, by Piero Paul Reed . . . 20

14 The Moon and the Milk, by Alexander L. Solzhenitsyn . . . 11

15 The Wind Will Blow, by Ralph Waldo Emerson . . . 4

16 Plain Speaking, by Marie Miller . . . 32

17 The Wall Street Gang, by Edward L. Bernays . . . 7

18 Time to Remember, by Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy . . . 22

19 Thomas Jefferson, by Paul M. Brode . . . 1

20 The Surprise Answer here . . .

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

September 13, 1974

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(

and Slams Give Reds Pair

From Wires Dispatches

CINNATI, Sept. 13.—The Red Sox showed off their yesterday to sweep a doubleheader from the Atlanta Braves.

In both games, the grand slam was their No. 1 weapon.

Opener, Cesar Geronimo's added shot hit the Red Sox from behind a 3-0 victory, to a 1-0 victory, Johnny

knocked in all the runs

and a two-run homer

triumph.

now has 30 home runs

season and a major-

eraing 115 runs batted in.

Pat Darcy, recalled from

his Indianapoli farm club

yielded six hits, struck

and walked three before

ing with two out in the

inning in his winning

meat.

Reds open a three-game

night in Los Angeles

the league-leading Dodge-

ers are 3 1/2 games ahead

in the National

West.

Reds 11, Giants 6.

In Francisco, left-hander Al

g, given a rare starting

the rest of the Los An-

geles got an extra day's rest

a two-hit shutout in his

complete game in more than

as the Dodgers scored a

story over the Giants.

He drove single to right by

Yader in the third and a

off third baseman Ron

love by Bobby Bonds in

turn were the only hits

inning, who struck out

all one and gained his

story in 11 decisions.

Cey knocked in three runs with two singles.

Phillies 6, Pirates 4.

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt belted a three-run home run and Del Unser hit a two-run pinch homer to cap a six-run eighth inning, carrying the Phillies to a 6-4 victory over Pittsburgh. Starter Jerry Reuss had a three-hit shutout going into the eighth when pinch-hitter Jerry Martin singled and Larry Bowa doubled. Schmidt followed with his 36th homer to make it 4-4.

Willie Montanez knocked out

with a ground-rule double and

pinch-hitter Jay Johnstone singled off reliever Bruce Kison to bring in Montanez with the tying run. Under then connected

for his 10th homer to make it 6-4. After Larry Cox was hit

now has 30 home runs

season and a major-

eraing 115 runs batted in.

Pat Darcy, recalled from

his Indianapoli farm club

yielded six hits, struck

and walked three before

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inning in his winning

meat.

Reds open a three-game

night in Los Angeles

the league-leading Dodge-

ers are 3 1/2 games ahead

in the National

West.

Reds 11, Giants 6.

In Francisco, left-hander Al

g, given a rare starting

the rest of the Los An-

geles got an extra day's rest

a two-hit shutout in his

complete game in more than

as the Dodgers scored a

story over the Giants.

He drove single to right by

Yader in the third and a

off third baseman Ron

love by Bobby Bonds in

turn were the only hits

inning, who struck out

all one and gained his

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